

The American Citizen.

VOL. XVI.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

NO. 96.

Professional Cards.

C. B. GALLOWAY, M. D. A. N. CAGE, M. D.
DRS. GALLOWAY & CAGE,
RESIDENT PHYSICIANS,
CANTON, Miss.
Office Southside of Public Square.
October 26, 1865.

O. A. LUCKETT. WEO. H. FEARN. R. C. SMITH.
LUCKETT, FEARN & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CANTON, MISS.
October 26, 1865.

T. C. TUPPER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS.
Office near his residence. He has formed a connection with Messrs. Hughes, Denver and Beck, Attorneys, Washington City, who will attend to all claims on the Government, and other business at Washington that may be confided to him.
Oct. 1, 1865.

S. F. ALFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CANTON, MISS.
GENERAL Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate and the Hiring of Freedmen: will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business entrusted to his care in Madison and the adjoining counties.
Office in the new building near the Post-office.
Aug. 20—1y.

FRANKLIN SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS.
Always to be found at his office.
One door North of the Pearce House, upstairs
Feb. 3, 1865.

DENTISTRY.
DR. V. FORBES ELLIOT,
FORMERLY OF JACKSON, Miss., who has shared the fortunes of the South in her great struggle, takes pleasure in notifying his many patrons that he is now prepared to operate in EVERY BRANCH OF HIS PROFESSION.
Children's teeth adjusted and deformity removed.
Plate work of the latest style executed.
Operating room over Orrick & Landers' Drug Store, opposite the Daguerian room.
Aug. 27.

Valuable Land for Rent.
I will rent two tracts of valuable Cotton Land, in Madison county, twelve miles north of Canton, on Dunk's creek, each tract containing three hundred or more acres of good tillable land, with comfortable dwelling houses, gin-house, stable and all necessary out houses.
I will rent them separately or together. A large portion of the land is fresh Dunk's creek bottom and as good cotton land as can be found in the country. If early application is made, Corn, Meat Poultry and Hides, and other stock can be had on the premises.
BENJ. MAGNUER.
Nov. 16, '65.

ATTENTION!
Patriotic and Honorable Men of Canton, Madison County.
As the war is now over, and peace is proclaimed, I respectfully solicit the patronage of men who may be in need of fine BOOTS and SHOES. The true is known by its fruit.
M. S. BYRN, Cordwainer.
Oct. 8.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING.
WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.
All work warranted. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
KELLY & MURPHY,
on the street leading to the Railroad Depot.
Sept. 16, '65.

WOOD! WOOD!
THE undersigned having perfected arrangements for the delivery of Wood in the city of Canton; solicits a share of the public patronage.
Wood will be delivered at \$5.00 per cord, or \$2.50 per load.
Orders given to A. N. PARKER at his office over Messrs. Dancy & Moore's will be promptly attended to. Wood yard adjacent to the residence of John T. Cameron, Esq.
COWAN & PARKER.
Canton, August 10, 1865—6m.
CASH paid for Cotton by A. N. Parker.

W. J. KENDALL
TAKES great pleasure in informing his friends and former patrons, as well as the gentlemen of Madison county generally, that he has just returned from New Orleans with a large stock superior and fashionable ready made clothing, and gentlemen's furnishing goods, carefully selected by himself, and which he is prepared to sell on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.
W. J. K. would call the especial attention of gentlemen to his superior lot of

CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS.
which he is prepared to have made up in the latest and best style, by the best of workmen.
Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Particular attention paid to cutting.
Canton, Nov. 2, '65.

T. H. THOMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
I WOULD respectfully inform my old patrons, and the public generally, that, having dissolved my connection with P. P. Wilson, I have established a shop of my own in one of the offices below Couch's old stand, on "Rat Row," and am prepared to make suits on the shortest possible notice.
All garments cut by me warranted to fit.

Cutting Costs:
Suits.....50 cts.
Pants.....25 "
Vests.....25 "
WANTED.—Three Journeymen Tailors, apply immediately to T. H. Thompson at this shop.
Higher wages paid than at any other shop in the city.
Sept. 14.

500 LBS. SMOKING TOBACCO, just received and for sale by
T. J. RICHARDS.

50 LBS TWINE.
FORD & OTTO

Canton Semi-Weekly CITIZEN.

BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH,
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS,
at 75 cents per month.

Advertising, per square, of eight lines, \$1.50 for the first, and 75c. for each subsequent insertion.

CANTON, MISS.

THURSDAY MORNING, --- DEC. 7, '65.

Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, in a speech recently delivered at Hackensack, New Jersey, "did up" that grand old State, Virginia, after the following manner. It is a noble and glowing tribute, eloquently said and does credit to the heart and head of the speaker. We should like to see Mr. Dean, and take him by the hand, and thank him for being bold and manly, and magnanimous. These qualifications are scarce in the North just now. More honor for the noble spirits who "dare" the thunders of public prejudice by telling the truth. A few more men like Mr. Dean, a few more words like these he uttered, will do more to harmonize the Southern people, and make them forget and forgive, than anything else.

Said the eloquent speaker:
"I dare speak one kind word for the oppressed in the very teeth of the oppressor. Since Adam took possession of Eden, no part of his heritage has given to man such a hundred years of history as that of Virginia, beginning with the public life of George Washington, and ending with the surrender of the armies of General Robert E. Lee.

The great orator, Patrick Henry, whose eloquence lighted up the first great Revolution, and whose mild, sweet voice called armies up the valleys and down from the mountains to defend New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts from the invader's hoof, was a Virginian; George Washington, who led those armies, was a Virginian; Thomas Jefferson, whose great soul encompassed the world and lifted its light upon a benighted age to teach it liberty, was a Virginian; James Madison, who environed our rights by a flame of living fire which the most illustrious periods in the past and present century preserved unharmed all that was sacred in life and precious in hope—the Constitution of the United States—was a Virginian; John Marshall, whose luminous mind, guided by immutable justice, gave being to a most profound and comprehensive judiciary, the bulwark of American institutions, the marvel of mankind, was a Virginian; Henry Clay, whose commanding majesty of soul drew after him whosoever he went one full half of the whole moral and intellectual power of America who did obedience to his name, was a Virginian; the Lees, Richard Henry, Arthur Francis Lightfoot, Light Horse Harry, and his illustrious son, Robert E. Lee were Virginians; Thomas Jonathan Jackson, the great military genius of the western hemisphere, born on my own native Monongahela, was a Virginian.

The courts, and legislatures, and forums and pulpits of every State in the Union and every government on the continent, have been adorned by Virginians. Their blood, shed in noble defense of liberty, has fattened every valley, and their bones have bleached on every mountain from Bunker Hill to the City of Mexico. With such a history and such a race of freemen Henry Wilson, Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner would disfranchise this illustrious people, and place them under the tutelage of barbarian negroes! Proud, glorious old Virginia, what American with American pride, whether Abolitionist or Democrat, would not rather be Stonewall Jackson, buried in the bosom of Virginia dead and immortal, than live and be Butler, loathed by mankind.

SMALL POX.—A great deal of uneasiness and no little excitement has prevailed in our city during the past two weeks, caused from this loathsome disease making its appearance among us. It was brought here by a negro from Vicksburg, and has been in but two white families and one black family. Only five have died from it, and but two cases remain. We are glad to know that our city authorities have taken steps to prevent it from further spreading.—Holly Springs Reporter.

A BILL To be entitled an Act to amend the Vagrant Laws of this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissipated persons, beggars, jugglers, or persons practicing unlawful games or plays, runaways, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton, or lascivious persons, in speech or behavior, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, mispend what they earn, or do not provide a support for themselves or their families, or dependants, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including all who neglect all lawful business, or habitually mispend their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses or tipping shops, shall be deemed and considered vagrants under the provisions of this act, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, with all accruing costs, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes in this State, over the age of eighteen years, found on the second Monday in January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together, either in the day or night time, and all white persons so assembling with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, or usually associating with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freed woman, free negro or mulatto, shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of not exceeding—the freedman, free negro or mulatto, \$50 and the white man \$200, and imprisonment at the discretion of the court—the free negro not exceeding ten days, and the white man not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all justices of the peace, mayors and aldermen of incorporated towns and cities of the several counties in this State, shall have jurisdiction to try all questions of vagrancy, in their respective towns, counties and cities, and it is hereby made their duty, whenever they shall ascertain that any person, or persons, in their respective towns, counties and cities, are violating any of the provisions of this act, to have said party or parties arrested and brought before them and immediately investigate said charge and on conviction, punish said party or parties as provided for herein. And it is hereby made the duty of all sheriffs, constables, town constables, city marshals and all like officers, to report to some officer having jurisdiction, all violations of any of the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the county courts to inquire if any officers have neglected any of the duties required by this act, and in case any officer shall fail or neglect any duty herein, it shall be the duty of the county court to fine said officer, upon conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be paid into the county treasury for county purposes.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That keepers of gaming houses, houses of prostitution, all prostitutes, public or private, and all persons who derive their chief support in employments that militate against good morals or against law, shall be deemed and held to be vagrants.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all fines and forfeitures collected under the provision of this act shall be paid into the county treasury for general county purposes; and in case any freedman, free negro or mulatto shall fail to pay for five days the imposition of any fine or forfeiture upon him or her, for violation of any of the provisions of this act, that it shall and is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of the proper county, to hire out said freedman free negro or mulatto to any person who will, for the shortest period of service pay said fine or forfeiture, and all costs, provided a preference shall be given to the employer, if there be one, in which case the employer shall be entitled to deduct and retain the amount so paid from the wages of said freedman, free negro or mulatto, then due or to become due, and in case such freedman, free negro or mulatto cannot be hired out, he or she may be dealt with as a pauper.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the same duties and liabilities existing among white persons of this State shall attach to freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, to support their indigent families, and colored paupers; and that in order to secure a support for such indigent freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, it shall be lawful, and it is hereby made the duty of the boards of county police, of each county in this State, to levy a poll or capitation tax on each and every freedman, free negro and mulatto, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, not to exceed the sum of one dollar annually, to each person so taxed, which tax when collected, shall be paid into the county treasurer's hands, and constitute a fund to be called the Freedmen's Pauper Fund, which shall be applied by the commissioners of the poor for the maintenance of the poor of the freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes to this State, under such regulations as may be established by the boards of county police, in the respective counties of this State.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That if any freedmen, free negro or mulatto, shall fail, or refuse to pay any fine or tax levied according to the provisions of the sixth section of this act, it shall be prima facie evidence of vagrancy, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to arrest such freedman, free negro or mulatto, or such person refusing or neglecting to pay such tax, and proceed at once to hire, for the shortest time, such delinquent tax payer to any one who will pay the said tax, with accruing costs, giving preference to the employer, if there be one.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That any person feeling himself or herself aggrieved by the judgment of any justice of the peace, mayor or alderman, in cases arising under this act, may, within five days, appeal to the next term of the county court of the proper county upon giving bond and security in a sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, conditioned to appear and prosecute said appeal, and abide by the judgment of the county court, and said appeal shall be tried *de novo* in the county court, and the decision of said court shall be final.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That this act be in force, and take effect from its passage.

A CARD.—All persons interested in the history of the late war, who have military and naval reports, orders and maps, plans of campaigns, battles and sieges, private letters from the army, Congressional documents, and messages of the President and Governors of the Southern States, would confer a great favor, besides contributing somewhat to the vindication of the truth of history, by sending them to me at this place. The Confederate archives and records were either destroyed or carried to Washington, as were the private papers and memoranda of nearly all the Southern commanders. Hence, the necessity of this appeal to officers and soldiers of the Confederate army and navy, and citizens generally. Letters are solicited from parties possessing important information touching our unfortunate struggle, and from prisoners who were confined at the North.

Letters, packages, etc., will be preserved and returned, if desired.

P. W. ALEXANDER.

Thomaston, Upson Co., Ga., Nov. 17.
P. S.—I must again appeal to my friends of the Southern press to give this card general circulation.

An odd scene is said to have occurred at Barnum's Museum on Saturday of last week. A lecturer employed there having been notified that his services could be dispensed with, seized the opportunity of his last public appearance to give the astonished audience some information not usually promulgated from the platform. He stated that the dwarf on exhibition was a mere baby; that the Circassian female was born in Brooklyn and spoke English in private life; and made other interesting disclosures of a similar character as to other features of the Museum.

We learn that a negro man violated the person of a white woman in Tippah county last week, and then fled to escape justice. He was pursued and overhauled near the Marshall Institute in this county, and shot to death by the pursuing parties. Served him right.—Holly Springs Reporter.

Important to Maimed Soldiers.

OFFICE SUP'T ARMY RECORDS,
Jackson, Miss., Dec. 1st, 1865.

By the following act passed at the present session of the Legislature, it will be seen that the State of Mississippi has determined to provide artificial limbs for all her gallant sons who need them. It is made the duty of the Assessors of taxes of the several counties, to procure and forward to the undersigned the information necessary to carry out the wish of the Legislature, and all parties interested are requested to furnish the Assessors with all the facts indicated in the first section of the act. The blank forms prescribed will be forwarded through Assessors as soon as they can be prepared.
J. L. POWER,
Superintendent Army Records.

AN ACT to ascertain the number of maimed State and Confederate soldiers in this State, requiring artificial legs, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Army records for this State to ascertain the number of maimed State and Confederate soldiers in each county in this State, requiring artificial legs, and the character of the artificial legs required, and to issue a printed form suitable for such report, embracing the name, rank, company and regiment of each maimed State and Confederate soldier so reported; if maimed while in actual service of the State or Confederate States army; how, when and where wounded; kind of operation, by whom performed, and whether primary or secondary operation.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Assessor of taxes of the several counties of the State, on the application of the Superintendent of Army Records to furnish, without delay, the information contemplated in section first of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Superintendent of Army records to ascertain from the manufactories established at Memphis, Tenn., Montgomery, Ala., and New Orleans, La., the price at which they would furnish the various kinds and sizes of artificial legs, and to take into consideration the practicability of establishing a manufactory or branch manufactory, at some convenient point in this State, and report the result of his inquiries to the Legislature at its next meeting.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Newspapers throughout the State are requested to publish the foregoing as a matter of information.

A SLOW FIRE.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Post says that the extensive fire, remarkable both for the oddity and costliness of its ravages, has been raging in the coal yard of the Metropolitan Gas Company at the foot of Forty-Second street, since Friday, the 21st ult. In fact, for all anybody knows to the contrary, it may have been burning for the past three months. The Gas Company have some fifty or sixty thousand tons of bituminous coal stored here in one vast pile, which was suddenly discovered to be burning quite rapidly, and thus far the fire has nullified all efforts made to extinguish it. The value of the property thus in process of pretty sure destruction is variously estimated at from half a million dollars upwards, and the indications are that the capital stock of the company would be a profitable "short sale" in Wall street. The fire gains some additional interest from the near proximity of some of the most valuable property in New York.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.—The vast colonial empire of Great Britain is unparalleled in the history of nations. Her colonies, all acquired since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, embrace possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, with a population of above 150,000,000; while in Australia and New Zealand new empires are fast rising up under the sway of the British crown. No other kingdom, ancient or modern, has ever had such a dominion influencing every part of the world. The four chief empires that formerly prevailed on the earth—the Chaldean, Persian, Grecian and Roman—are not to be compared with it.

The telegraphic dispatches say that Gov. Parsons left Washington for home on the 16th ult., with two hundred pardons for Alabamians in his pocket.